

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期：106 年 06 月 30 日

計畫編號	MOST 104 - 2314 - B - 227 - 006 - MY3		
計畫名稱	糖尿病合併腎病變患者之功能及疾病管理成效		
出國人員 姓名	吳淑芳	服務機構 及職稱	國立臺北護理健康大學 高齡健康照護系 教授
會議時間	106 年 05 月 27 日至 106 年 06 月 01 日	會議地點	西班牙巴塞隆納
會議名稱	(中文)護理於前端改造之照護 (英文) Nurses at the Forefront Transforming Care		

發表題目	<p>第一篇</p> <p>(中文)</p> <p>自我效能訓練方案對台灣末期腎臟病前期病患心理及自我管理之成效: RCT 隨機對照試驗</p> <p>(英文)</p> <p>Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and self-management of patients with pre end stage renal disease in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial</p> <p>第二篇</p> <p>(中文)</p> <p>自我管理方案對終末期腎臟患者的生理，抑鬱和生活質量的影響 疾病：縱向研究</p> <p>(英文)</p> <p>Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and self-management of patients with pre end stage renal disease in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial</p> <p>第三篇</p> <p>(中文)</p> <p>瑜伽對乳腺癌患者慢性疼痛有效性的隨機對照試驗研究</p> <p>(英文)</p> <p>A Randomized Controlled Trial Study on Effectiveness of Yoga for Chronic Pain Among Breast Cancer Patients</p>
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一、 參加會議經過

本次參與國際護士大會(The International Council of Nurses, ICN)所舉行 Nurses at the Forefront Transforming Care 會議，地點於西班牙巴塞隆納(Barcelona)，ICN 成立於 1899 年，是世界上第一個也是最廣泛的衛生專業人士國際組織。此會議，為護理最重要之國際學術研討會議。期間為自 106 年 5 月 27 日開始至 106 年 6 月 1 日，一連舉行 6 天，全球護理領域之專家學者將齊聚一堂，並透過此次國際研討會議學術及實際案例交流、相互研討及切磋，以激盪新思維和新方向。

另會議筆者參與經過日程，如下：

- 第一天 Saturday 27 May

主題:護理學生的集會(Room:117，Time:08:50~12:30)

主題:開場晚宴(Time:17:00~21:00)

- 第二天 Sunday 28 May

主題：健康照護系統(Room: Plenary Room，Time:09:00~9:10)

- 第三天 Monday 29 May

主題：支持性健康照護、災害與衝突(Room: Plenary Room，Time:09:00~09:15)

- 第四天 Tuesday 30 May

主題：品質與安全:員工與工作職場(Room: Plenary Room，Time:09:00~09:10)

- 第五天 Wednesday 31 May

主題：護理專業實作和政策與創新(Room: Plenary Room，Time:09:00~09:10)

- 第六天 Thursday 1 June 專業參訪、搭機回台

茲列出大會議程如下:

	SATURDAY 27 MAY	SUNDAY 28 MAY Theme: Health Care Systems	MONDAY 29 MAY Theme: Sustainable health care, disasters & conflicts	TUESDAY 30 MAY Theme: Quality and safety: workforce and workplace	WEDNESDAY 31 MAY Theme: Professional practice & policy innovations	THURSDAY 1 JUNE
		Welcome	Welcome	Welcome	Welcome	
09:00 - 10:00		Plenary 1: Nurses at the forefront transforming care Mary Wakefield	Plenary 2: Delivering on Sustainable Development: Empowering Women Julia Duncan Cassell	Plenary 3: Safe Staffing to Transform Care Linda Aiken	Plenary 4: Virginia Henderson lecture Leslie Mancuso	
10:00 - 11:00	Nursing Student Assembly	Main 1 Innovative primary care models	Main 3 Climate change, public health and achieving the SDGs	Main 5 Safe staffing respondents	Main 7 The importance of nurses in health practice	Professional visits
11:00 - 11:30		Networking break	Networking break	Networking break	Networking break	
11:30 - 13:00		Concurrent sessions	Concurrent sessions	Concurrent sessions	Concurrent sessions	
13:00 - 14:00						
14:00 - 15:00		Main 2 Responding to global health challenges & strengthening health systems	Main 4 Disaster preparedness and nursing in conflict	Main 6 Advocacy and Gender	Main 8 NNA showcase of policy or practice change	
15:00 - 15:30		Networking break	Networking break	Networking break	Networking break	
15:30 - 17:00		Concurrent sessions	Concurrent sessions	Concurrent sessions	Main 9 ICN Future: Michael Marmot & Frances Hughes	
17:00 - 18:30		Opening ceremony			Closing ceremony	
		Posters and Exhibition	Posters and Exhibition	Posters and Exhibition	Posters and Exhibition	

二、 與會心得

本次 ICN 會議以患者為中心的醫療保健，不斷發展實踐範圍的最新專業知識、氣候變化、傳染病以及非傳染性疾病、慢性病、精神健康等相關探討，並透過此會議和海報發表，以集思廣義方式探討問題。筆者努力將研究結果發表第一及共同作者，共計發表三篇，十分感謝 ICN 對筆者之海報接受與認可及科技部所提供的經費贊助，才使筆者很榮幸有機會得以參與此次之會議。

參與在會前投稿申請，再由 ICN 組成的審查小組自其中選出，其被接受後註冊及後續前往西班牙巴塞隆納作業等，另加上轉機前後各二天的轉機，在這過程中的時間是十分緊湊，雖為如此，在這其中，參閱來自各國專家學者發表海報之作品，及講者們發表之闡述，使筆者更瞭解現今的國際護理新趨勢及重要議題，同時增進筆者新知，實獲益良多。

而筆者在此次會議中亦有新想法，如護理師的發展及未來的挑戰、如何以實證提升病人的照護成果、如何兼顧倫理考量的照護活動及一些歐洲國家相關法令(律)議題。護理師角色的發展大方向來講應不時自問對個案帶來的影響是什麼?對健康照護機構帶來的衝擊是什麼或對照護成本帶來的衝擊為何?其他成果的指標如病人、生活品質、滿意度、社會功能及身心健康狀況，其他如病人及家屬的照護知識提升及各種處方的遵循提升等與各照護專業領域共同合作以解決病人及家屬面對的困境是身為護理師及教師一個很重要的職務，當然不時強化自己的研究、教學及專業知識是最重要的。

以下僅附上會議發表論文摘要及其他附件。

三、 論文發表

Submission identifier: ICN17-EN-ABS-1543

Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and self-management of patients with pre endstage renal disease in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial

Introduction:

The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease (EDRD) are both extremely high in Taiwan. EDRD has a significant impact on physical health and psychological adjustment of patients and creates a burden to medical cost in society of Taiwan. This study intends to investigate the effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the postparticipation psychology and self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease (Pre-EDRD).

Methods:

This study enrolled subjects at division of nephrology in a regional teaching hospital in Taiwan, and used double-blind randomization to divide subjects into the control group and experimental group. The data collection included psychological(depression and anxiety) questionnaire and self-management questionnaire. The control group received hospital routine care after the pre-test, while the experimental group received a 4-weeks self-efficacy training program after the pretest. This study measured the post-intervention effectiveness by assessing the values 3 months later.

Results:

This study enrolled a total of 112 patients with pre end-stage renal disease (45 subjects in the control group and 50 subjects in the experimental group). The research results showed that, the intervention program reduced depression ($F=5.44$, $p=.022$, partial $\eta^2=0.065$) and improved patients' self-management ($F=5.44$, $p=.022$, partial $\eta^2=0.065$). However, it did not have a significant effectiveness on reducing anxiety.

Conclusions:

Self-efficacy training program can effectively reduce the level of depression of patients, improve their selfmanagement, and effectively the phase before they undergo dialysis. Clinical healthcare personnel can also provide it as a routine program to patients as another option of empirically based intervention program.

Effect of self-management program on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with end-stage renal disease: A longitudinal study

Introduction:

The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease (EDRD) are both extremely high in Taiwan. EDRD has a significant impact on physical health and psychological adjustment of patients and creates a burden to medical cost in society of Taiwan. This study intends to investigate the effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the post-participation psychology and self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease (Pre-EDRD).

Methods:

This study enrolled subjects at division of nephrology in a regional teaching hospital in Taiwan, and used double-blind randomization to divide subjects into the control group and experimental group. The data collection included psychological(depression and anxiety) questionnaire and self-management questionnaire. The control group received hospital routine care after the pre-test, while the experimental group received a 4-weeks self-efficacy training program after the pretest. This study measured the post-intervention effectiveness by assessing the values 3 months later.

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Conclusions:

Self-efficacy training program can effectively reduce the level of depression of patients, improve their self-management, and effectively the phase before they undergo dialysis. Clinical healthcare personnel can also provide it as a routine program to patients as another option of empirically based intervention program.

Submission identifier: ICN17-EN-ABS-5396

A Randomized Controlled Trial Study on Effectiveness of Yoga for Chronic Pain Among Breast Cancer Patients

Background :

According to the “Cancer Registry Annual Report, 2012 Taiwan” from Health Promotion Administration, breast cancer has been number one of female cancer in Taiwan. For breast cancer survivors, cancer can be regarded as a kind of chronic disease. 25-60% breast cancer patients had chronic pain after operation. We should seek for non-invasive intervention to help them to solve the problem of pain.

Purpose :

The effectiveness of yoga for chronic pain and mental health status among breast cancer patients.

Method :

The researchers recruited a convenience sample and randomly assigned from a hospital in north Taiwan. The subjects were breast cancer patients whom had receiving surgery more than three months and still felt pain. Patients in the experimental group were asked to follow a 12weeks of A-Ha-Yo program, three times a week, 40-minute Yoga exercise protocol. Structured questionnaires were assessed immediately before the intervention and three times follow-up tests were done on the first, second and third month.

Result : The subjects consist of 93 breast cancer patients, 48 cases in experimental group and 45 cases in comparison group. There were no significant differences between demographic data except family history ($\chi^2=4.79$, $p=.035$). After AHa-Yo program, significant differences were found in the subjects BPI-T ($B=-0.22$, $SE=0.07$, $p=.001$), VAS ($B=-0.22$, $SE=0.08$, $p=.007$), and WHO-5 ($B=0.24$, $SE=0.10$, $p=.015$).

Conclusion and Recommendation : A-Ha-Yo program is a simple exercise and has built on theoretical base and suitable for all ages, individual or group activity. A-Ha-Yo program could improve chronic pain, and mental health status among breast cancer patients. It could be an exercise prescription for breast cancer patients whom had surgery after three months. A-Ha-Yo program could enhance their physical and psychological comfortable.

四、建議

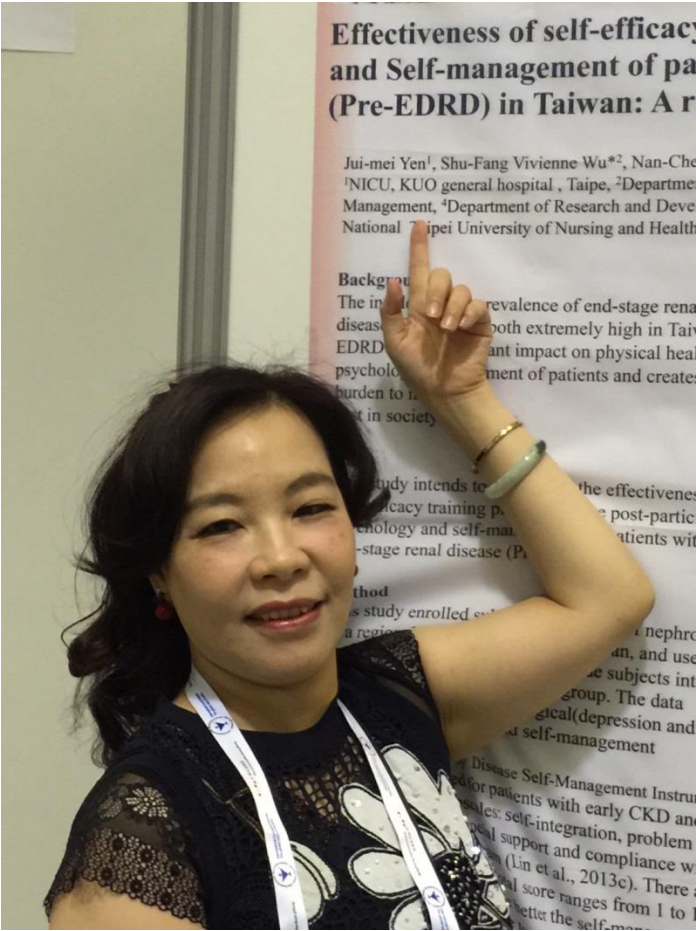
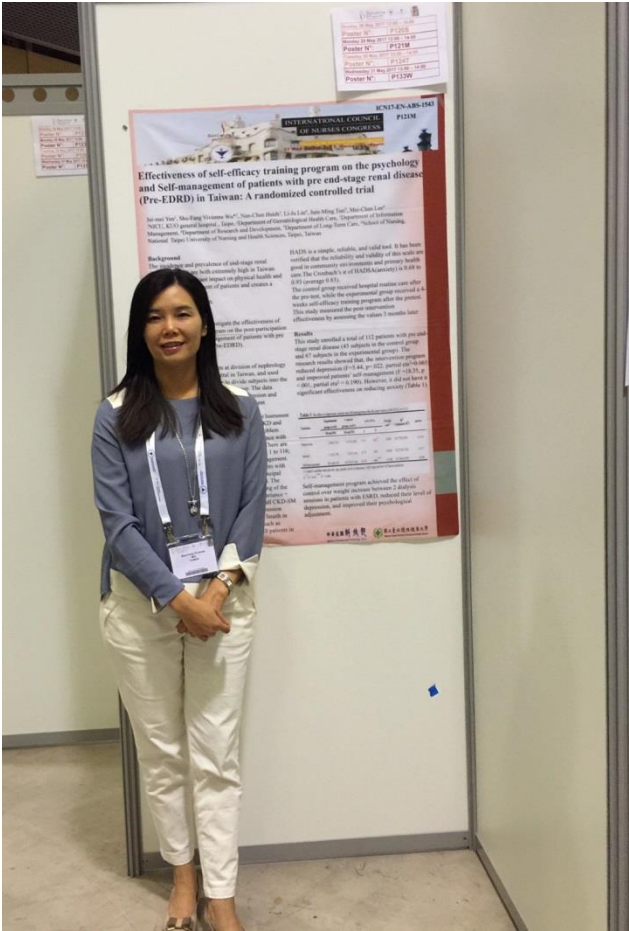
可多補助國內人士出國經費以鼓勵參與或邀請專業人士參與國內舉辦的國際級研討會，及因應未來聚焦跨團隊照護於日益複雜病況的個案，使研討會更加精采。

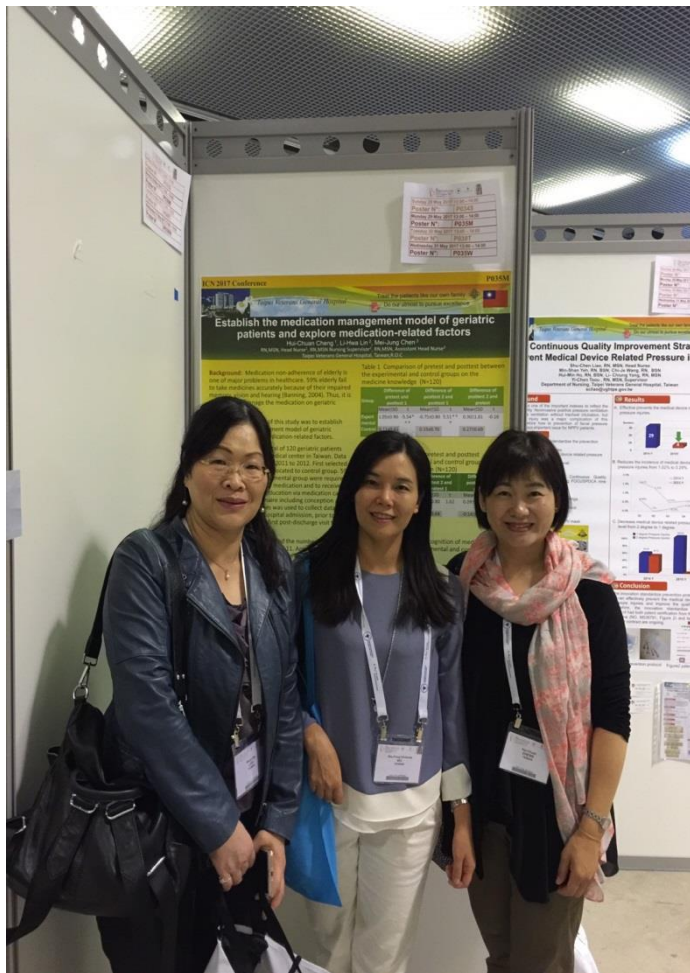
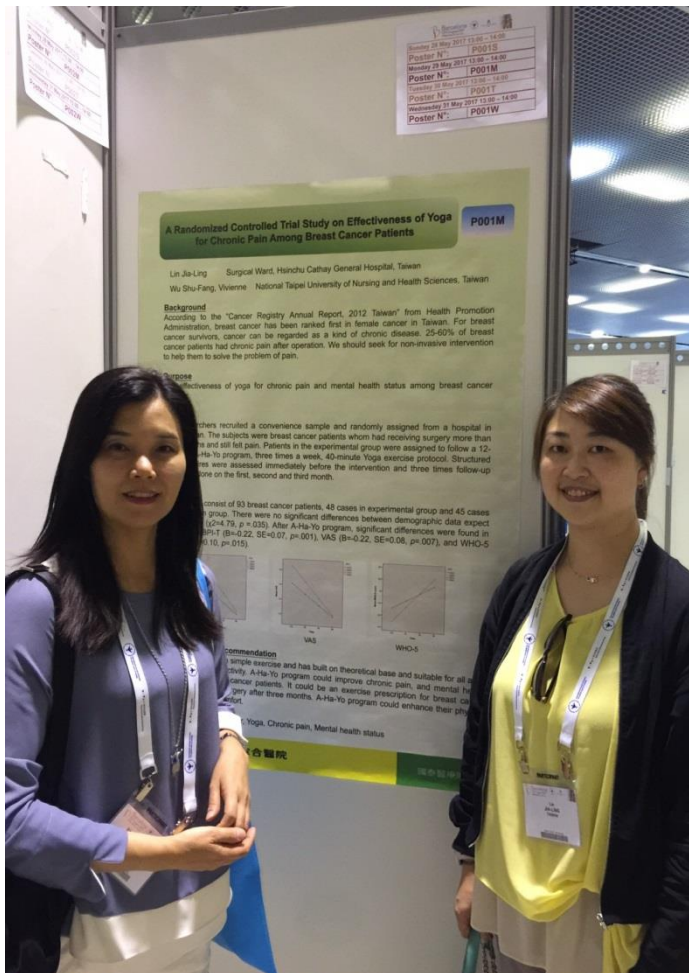
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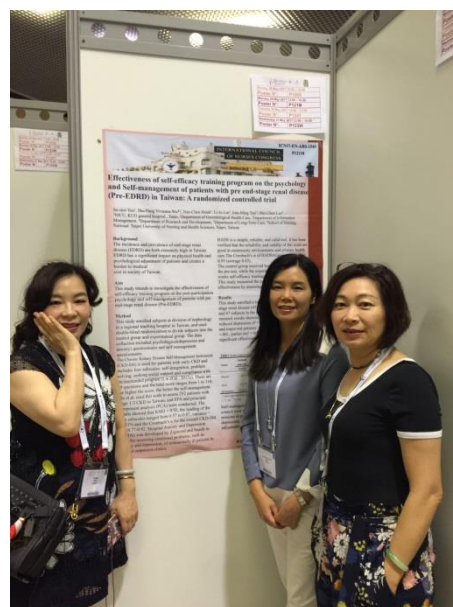
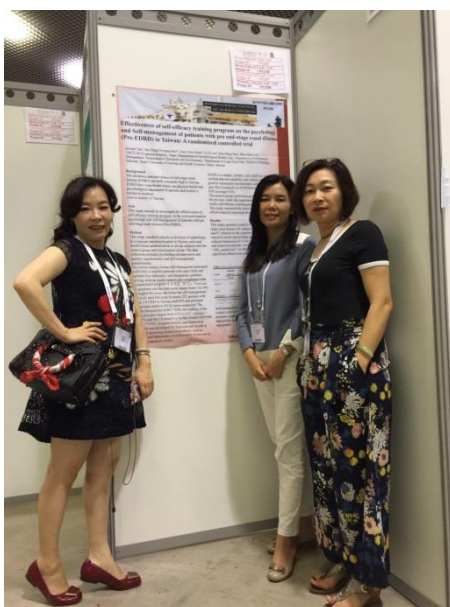
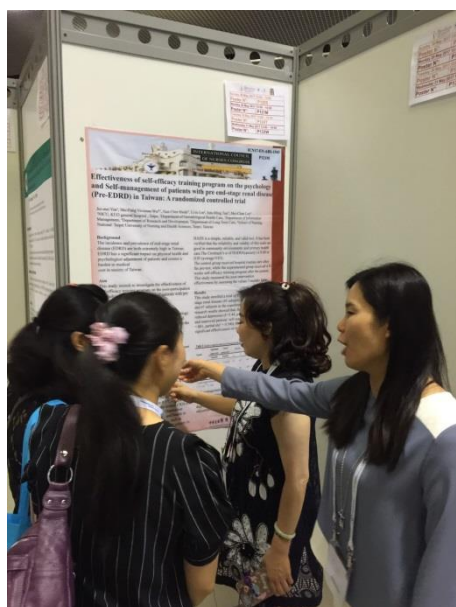
2017 ICN 國際學術研討會議之相關資料，包含論文摘要以及海報、會議行程表、口報作者簡介、會議手冊(2 本)、識別證，其相關附件如圖。

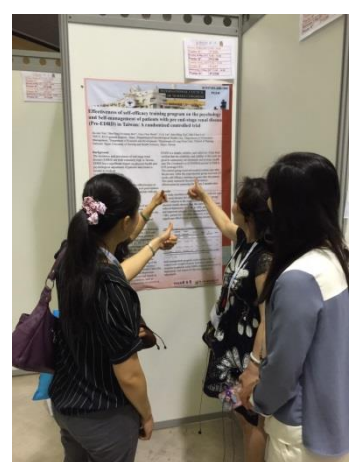
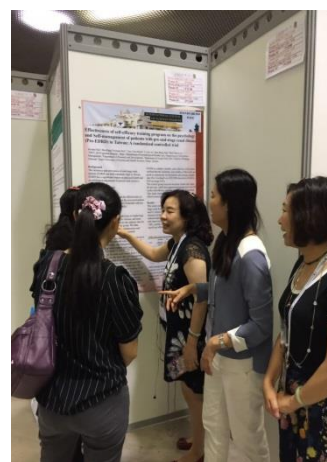
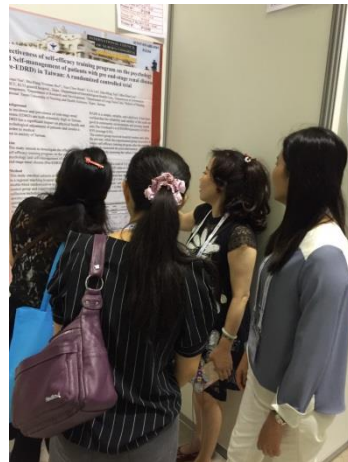


六、參與會議照片及海報相關附件











ICN 2017 - Concurrent session / Poster

Topic: *Health Systems and Health Promotion/Health promotion and disease prevention*

Submission Identifier: ICN17-EN-ABS-1543

Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial

Jui-mei Yen¹, Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu², Nan-Chen Hsieh³, Li-Ju Lin⁴, Juin-Ming Tsai⁵, Mei-Chen Lee⁶

¹NICU, KUO general hospital, Tainan, ²Department of Gerontological Health Care, ³Department of Information Management, ⁴Department of Research and Development, ⁵Department of Long-Term Care, ⁶School of Nursing, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract Content: Introduction: The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) are both extremely high in Taiwan. ESRD has a significant impact on physical health and psychological adjustment of patients and creates a burden to medical cost in society of Taiwan. This study intends to investigate the effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the post-participation psychology and self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease (Pre-ESRD).

Methods: This study enrolled subjects at division of nephrology in a regional teaching hospital in Taiwan, and used double-blind randomization to divide subjects into the control group and experimental group. The data collection included psychological (depression and anxiety) questionnaire and self-management questionnaire. The control group received hospital routine care after the pre-test, while the experimental group received a 4-weeks self-efficacy training program after the pretest. This study measured the post-intervention effectiveness by assessing the values 3 months later.

Results: This study enrolled a total of 112 patients with pre end-stage renal disease (45 subjects in the control group and 50 subjects in the experimental group). The research results showed that, the intervention program reduced depression ($F=5.44$, $p=.022$, partial $\eta^2=0.065$) and improved patients' self-management ($F=5.44$, $p=.022$, partial $\eta^2=0.065$). However, it did not have a significant effectiveness on reducing anxiety.

Conclusions: Self-efficacy training program can effectively reduce the level of depression of patients, improve their self-management, and effectively the phase before they undergo dialysis. Clinical healthcare personnel can also provide it as a routine program to patients as another option of empirically based intervention program.

Submission for: Poster presentation

National Nurse Association: Taiwan Nurses Association

Name of member: Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu

Membership Number: 41266

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Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Keywords: depression, pre end-stage renal disease, self-efficacy training program, self-management

ICN 2017 - Concurrent session / Poster

Topic: *Health Systems and Health Promotion* *Health promotion and disease prevention*

Submission Identifier: ICN17-EN-ABS-1542

Effect of self-management program on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with end-stage renal disease: A longitudinal study

Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu¹, Mei-Chen Lee², Mei-Li Chen², Hsiu-Li Huang², Ying Lin², Chi-Yi Lin²

¹Department of Gerontological Health Care, ²School of Nursing, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract Content: Introduction: The prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in Taiwan is in first place around the world, and its incidence is in third place around the world. This study intends to investigate the long-term longitudinal effect on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with ESRD after receiving self-management program.

Method: This study used double-blind randomization to divide the subjects into control group (routine program) and experimental group (self-management program). The experimental group received the intervention of self-management program for a total of 4 weeks. This study measured the longitudinal data to assess the effect on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with ESRD after 3, 6, and 9 months.

Results: This study enrolled a total of 58 subjects (30 subjects in the control group and 28 subjects in the experimental group). After the intervention of program, there was a significant increase in weight reduction between 2 dialysis sessions, and the effect lasted for 9 months ($B=-1.34$, $SE=0.30$, $p<0.001$). There was a significant difference in reduction of level of depression, and the effect lasted for 9 months ($B=-5.82$, $SE=2.5$, $p=0.035$). However, the intervention of self-management program did not have any effect on improving quality of life of patients.

Conclusion: Self-management program achieved the effect of control over weight increase between 2 dialysis sessions in patients with ESRD, reduced depression, and improved their psychological adjustment. In addition to the traditional health education program, clinical medical and nursing personnel can also provide another empirically based nursing intervention program for clinical application.

Submission for: Poster presentation

National Nurse Association: Taiwan: Taiwan Nurses Association

Name of member: Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu

Membership Number: 41266

Presenting Author Bio 1: RN, PhD, Professor, Department of Gerontological Health Care, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

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Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Keywords: end-stage renal disease, physiology, quality of life, self-management program

ICN 2017 - Concurrent session / Poster

Topic: Patient Care and PracticeDirect care, patient safety

Submission identifier: ICN17-EN-ABS-5396

A Randomized Controlled Trial Study on Effectiveness of Yoga for Chronic Pain Among Breast Cancer Patients

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¹Surgical Ward, Hsinchu Cathay General Hospital, Hsinchu, ²National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract Content: Background : According to the "Cancer Registry Annual Report, 2012 Taiwan" from Health Promotion Administration, breast cancer has been number one of female cancer in Taiwan. For breast cancer survivors, cancer can be regarded as a kind of chronic disease. 25-60% breast cancer patients had chronic pain after operation. We should seek for non-invasive intervention to help them to solve the problem of pain.

Purpose : The effectiveness of yoga for chronic pain and mental health status among breast cancer patients.

Method : The researchers recruited a convenience sample and randomly assigned from a hospital in north Taiwan. The subjects were breast cancer patients whom had receiving surgery more than three months and still felt pain. Patients in the experimental group were asked to follow a 12weeks of A-Ha-Yo program, three times a week, 40-minute Yoga exercise protocol. Structured questionnaires were assessed immediately before the intervention and three times follow-up tests were done on the first, second and third month.

Result : The subjects consist of 93 breast cancer patients, 48 cases in experimental group and 45 cases in comparison group. There were no significant differences between demographic data except family history ($\chi^2=4.79$, $p=.035$). After A-Ha-Yo program, significant differences were found in the subjects BPI-T ($B=-0.22$, $SE=0.07$, $p=.001$), VAS ($B=-0.22$, $SE=0.08$, $p=.007$), and WHO-5 ($B=0.24$, $SE=0.10$, $p=.015$).

Conclusion and Recommendation : A-Ha-Yo program is a simple exercise and has built on theoretical base and suitable for all ages, individual or group activity. A-Ha-Yo program could improve chronic pain, and mental health status among breast cancer patients. It could be an exercise prescription for breast cancer patients whom had surgery after three months. A-Ha-Yo program could enhance their physical and psychological comfortable.

Submission for: Poster presentation

National Nurse Association: Taiwan: Taiwan Nurses Association

Name of member: 林嘉玲

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Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Keywords: Breast cancer, Yoga, Chronic pain, Mental health status



Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and Self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease (Pre-EDRD) in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial

Jui-mei Yen¹, Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu^{*2}, Nan-Chen Hsieh³, Li-Ju Lin⁴, Juin-Ming Tsai⁵, Mei-Chen Lee⁶

¹NICU, KUO general hospital, Tainan, ²Department of Gerontological Health Care, ³Department of Information Management, ⁴Department of Research and Development, ⁵Department of Long-Term Care, ⁶School of Nursing, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

Background

The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease (EDRD) are both extremely high in Taiwan. EDRD has a significant impact on physical health and psychological adjustment of patients and creates a burden to medical cost in society of Taiwan.

Aim

This study intends to investigate the effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the post-participation psychology and self-management of patients with pre end-stage renal disease (Pre-EDRD).

Method

This study enrolled subjects at division of nephrology in a regional teaching hospital in Taiwan, and used double-blind randomization to divide subjects into the control group and experimental group. The data collection included psychological (depression and anxiety) questionnaire and self-management questionnaire.

The Chronic Kidney Disease Self-Management Instrument (CKD-SM) is used for patients with early CKD and includes four subscales: self-integration, problem solving, seeking social support and compliance with recommended program (Lin et al., 2013c). There are 29 questions and the total score ranges from 1 to 116; the higher the score, the better the self-management. Lin et al. used this scale to assess 252 patients with stage 1-3 CKD in Taiwan, and EFA and principal component analysis (PCA) were conducted. The results showed that KMO = 0.92, the loading of the four subscales ranged from 0.57 to 0.87, variance = 60.51% and the Cronbach's α for the overall CKD-SM was 0.77-0.92. Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HADS) was developed by Zigmond and Snaith in 1983 for assessing emotional problems, such as anxiety and depression, of nonmentally ill patients in general outpatient clinics.

HADS is a simple, reliable, and valid tool. It has been verified that the reliability and validity of this scale are good in community environments and primary health care. The Cronbach's α of HADSA (anxiety) is 0.68 to 0.93 (average 0.83).

The control group received hospital routine care after the pre-test, while the experimental group received a 4-weeks self-efficacy training program after the pretest. This study measured the post-intervention effectiveness by assessing the values 3 months later

Results

This study enrolled a total of 112 patients with pre end-stage renal disease (45 subjects in the control group and 67 subjects in the experimental group). The research results showed that, the intervention program reduced depression ($F=5.44$, $p=.022$, partial $\eta^2=0.065$) and improved patients' self-management ($F=18.35$, $p<.001$, partial $\eta^2=0.190$). However, it did not have a significant effectiveness on reducing anxiety (Table 1).

Table 1 The effect on depression, anxiety and self-management after the intervention (ANCOVA, $n=112$)

Variables	Experimental group (n=45)	Control group (n=67)	ANCOVA		Partial η^2	R^2 (Adjusted R^2)	power
	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)	F	P			
Depression	2.39(2.71)	4.25(2.88)	5.45	.022*	0.065	0.377(0.305)	0.634
Anxiety	1.11(1.79)	2.20(3.64)	0.75	.389	0.010	0.237(0.138)	0.137
Self-management	89.14(9.45)	63.87(13.66)	18.35	<.001***	0.190	0.730(0.699)	0.988

1: Control variables were pre-test, age, gender, level of education, CKD stage and use of Chinese medicine

2: * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$

Self-management program achieved the effect of control over weight increase between 2 dialysis sessions in patients with ESRD, reduced their level of depression, and improved their psychological adjustment.



Effect of self-management program on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with end-stage renal disease: A longitudinal study

Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu¹, Mei-Chen Lee^{*2}, Mei-Li Chen², Hsiu-Li Huang², Ying Lin², Chi-Yi Lin²

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Background

The prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in Taiwan is in first place around the world, and its incidence is in third place around the world.

Aim

This study intends to investigate the long-term longitudinal effect on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with ESRD after receiving self-management program.

Method

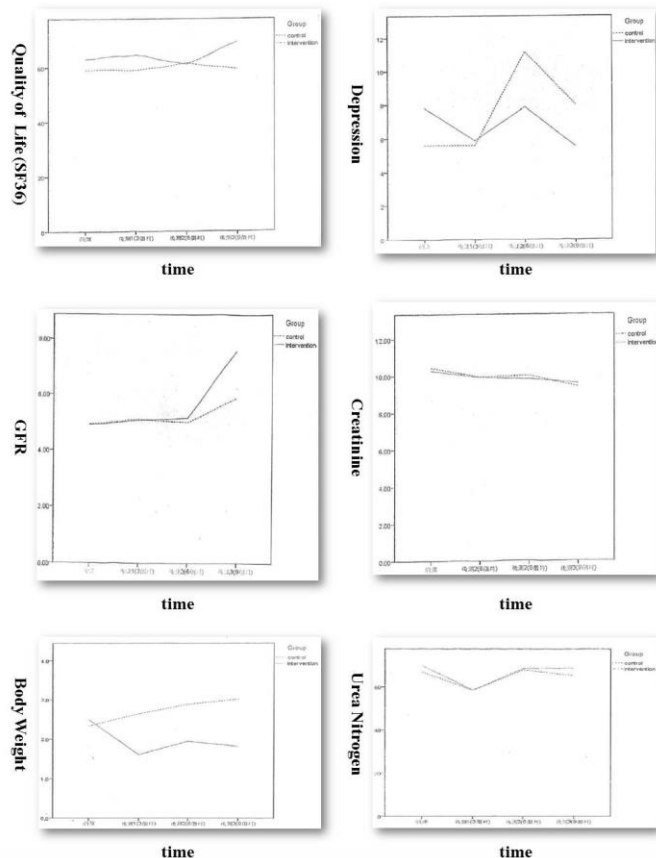
This study used double-blind randomization to divide the subjects into control group (routine program) and experimental group (self-management program). The experimental group received the intervention of self-management program for a total of 4 weeks. This study measured the longitudinal data to assess the effect on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with ESRD after 3, 6, and 9 months.

Results

This study enrolled a total of 58 subjects (30 subjects in the control group and 28 subjects in the experimental group). After the intervention of program, there was a significant increase in weight reduction between 2 dialysis sessions, and the effect lasted for 9 months ($B=-1.34$, $SE=0.30$, $p<0.001$). The intervention of self-management program did not have any effect on other physiological indices (creatinine, urea nitrogen, and estimated glomerular filtration rate). There was a significant difference in reduction of level of depression, and the effect lasted for 9 months

($B=-5.28$, $SE=2.5$, $p=0.035$).

However, the intervention of self-management program did not have any effect on improving quality of life of patients.



Conclusion

Self-management program achieved the effect of control over weight increase between 2 dialysis sessions in patients with ESRD, reduced their level of depression, and improved their psychological adjustment.



Hsieh Betty <janet0104wu@gmail.com>

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Hsieh Betty <janet0104wu@gmail.com>

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吳淑芳 <shufangvivi@gmail.com>

2017年3月7日 上午9:13

收件者: 謝佩婷助理Betty謝佩婷助理Betty <Janet0104wu@gmail.com>, 護理系-李梅琛老師 <mcleee@ntunhs.edu.tw>

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Dear Shu-Fang Vivienne WU,

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- P105M** Disaster nursing activities and needs for family
M. Nojima* - H. Dwinantoaji - S. Nojima
- P106M** Addressing the gap: disaster nursing education and global workforce capacity in disaster response
M. K. Nowak* - K. C. Ashton
- P107M** Evolving meaning from being pregnant and becoming a new mother over the period of a major earthquake: An discussion
J. Ren* - C. L. V. Chiang - X. Jiang
- P108M** Opinions on disaster nursing competencies of registered nurses in area health 11, Thailand
A. Sarakshetrin*
- P110M** Lessons learned of military medical emergency response team (M-MERT) of Thailand in assisting and caring for the earthquake victims in Nepal.
C. Siripukdeekan* - T. Kasiwat
- P111M** Preparing and measuring effective disaster nursing in the American red cross: Development of competency-based guidance and quality indicators for disaster nursing.
J. Springer* - M. Casey-Lockyer
- P112M** The relationships among earthquake exposure, locus of control, coping strategy and posttraumatic stress disorder among adolescent survivors after earthquake
Y. Tian* - X. Jiang
- P113M** Development of the nurses' disaster competencies evaluation tool
H. Wang* - X. hu
- P114M** The effectiveness of a nurse-led early palliative care model in patients and their caregivers with newly diagnosed metastatic cancer: A randomized clinical trial
S.-W. Jane* - M.-N. Liao - Y.-Y. Juang
- P115M** The incidence, severity, pattern of change, and predicting factors of acute and chronic oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy (OXAIPN) for Taiwanese patients with colorectal cancer
S.-W. Jane* - S.-H. Lee - T.-P. Chu - T.-S. Yang
- P116M** Prevalence of cardiomyopathy in the Korean population
S. Y. Jang* - S. R. Seo - C. K. Lee - H. Chun - S.-C. Lee
- P117M** Comparison of predictors of coronary artery disease between premenopausal and postmenopausal women
C.-C. Tsai - C. Jeng*
- P118M** Effects of Tai Chi exercise program on cardiac function and quality of life in acute myocardial infarction patients after percutaneous coronary intervention: a randomized clinical trial
J. Liu* - B. Wang
- P119M** The effects of enhanced recovery after surgery on rehabilitations and complications in patients undergoing intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma surgery
F. Jinhua* - X. Ruihua - L. Ka - F. Huan - G. Min
- P120M** Advanced prostate cancer decision-making: A decision aid
R. A. Jones* - P. Hollen - J. Wenzel - D. Song - T. Sims - G. Petroni
- P121M** Effectiveness of self-efficacy training program on the psychology and self-management of patients with pre-end-stage renal disease in Taiwan: A randomized controlled trial
J.-M. Yen - S.-F. V. Wu* - N.-C. Hsieh - L.-J. Lin - J.-M. Tsai - M.-C. Lee
- P122M** The impact of horticulture therapy on health of the older residents of long-term care facilities: A systemic review
R.-N. Jueng* - I.-J. Chen

- P117S** A multidisciplinary team approach to improve the successfulness of early removal of nasogastric tube in stroke patients
L. Hui-Wen* - J.-J. Shih - T.-T. Wang
- P118S** Treatment of cancer related fatigue in late staged lung cancer patients with a specific exercise program - A prospective randomized study.
S.-H. Hung* - H.-L. Huang - C.-I. Fan - F.-S. Kou - S.-C. Liao - H.-C. Liu
- P119S** Does evidenced-based practice make sense - an Australian economic evaluation of the BPSO program
J. M. Hurley* - R. Bonner - E. Ho
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- P125S** Early active mobilization for mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care units: A pilot study
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- P126S** Age group differences on predictors of self-care management in patients with type 2 diabetes: A longitudinal study
W. R. Hsia* - L. Y. Jiunn - S. S. Jang
- P127S** Microorganisms spread by cellular phones in the operating room
I. Laniado*
- P128S** Caregiver burden inventory - Malay version: Translation and psychometric properties among caregivers of individuals with mental illness in Malaysia
Z. Abdul Mulud* - G. McCarthy - N. Mohamad
- P130S** Influence of cigarette smoking on hormone and lipid metabolism in late reproductive stage women
M. Szkup* - A. Jurczak - B. Karakiewicz - A. Kotwas - J. Kopeć - E. Grochans
- P131S** Roles of social networks for relapses of heroin use among individuals with heroin addiction
W.-L. Chen* - C.-F. Yen
- P132S** What is the reason to think that Japanese single women can become pregnant?
F. Atogami* - S. Angerhofer - N. Yamaguchi - Y. Nakamura - T. Yoshizawa
- P133S** Health promotion for employees in general hospital Jesenice
M. Bahun* - J. Lavtizar
- P134S** Effect of self-management program on physiology, depression, and quality of life of patients with end-stage renal disease: A longitudinal study
S.-F. V. Wu* - M.-C. Lee - M.-L. Chen - H.-L. Huang - Y. Lin - C.-Y. Lin
- P135S** Promoting optimal nutrition across the continuum of early childhood life stages
C. Bennett* - J. Buchan
- P136S** Women's awareness in collecting stem cells from blood cord
D. Branecka-Woźniak* - K. Sawionek - M. Stanis - R. Kurzawa - P. Ciepiela - A. Jurczak